The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,621.

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This Day is Published, price Half-a-Guinea in Boards,
VOLUME IVth—PART I.
OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA;
A NEW EDITION, Corrected, Enlarged, and Improved.
DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,
TO THE KING.

Edinburgh, printed for A. BELL and C. MACFARQUAR, and sold by all the Booksellers—of whom propofals, containing an account of the work, and conditions of publication, may be had gratis.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

TWO GRAY HORSES out of the parks of Dalmahoy, poffeffed by Alexander Greig flefher in Edinburgh, betwixt the 30th of September and the 1ft of October. Any perfon or perfons that will give information to the above Alexander Greig, fhall pe handfomely rewarded.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

On Monday night the 28th, or Tuefday the 29th of September, from out the ftables of Preft Inn,

A Small light-coloured TERRIER BITCH, with black muzle, feet, and cheft, long hair, and clofe cropt ears—had round its neck a plated collar, infcribed *Capt. Finch Mafon*, 18th *Reg. Bath*. Whoever can give information to Mr William Turnbull, woolendraper, oppofite the Crofs, Edinburgh, where fhe may be found, fhall receive HALF-A-GUINEA reward, and all expences paid.

TO BE SOLD,

IN high condition, one of the beft Hunters in Britain, full bred and completely maffer of thirteen ftone. WANTED at fame time a good Roadfter, for light a weight, well bred, and that has been hunted as well as ufed to the road.—Enquire at John King huntfman to the Lothian foxhounds Dalkeith.

Not to be repeated.

POST ROAD DISTRICT,

SIR ARCHIBALD HOPE Convener of the Poft-road Diftrict, requefts a meeting of the faid truftees at the Goldfmiths Hall on Tuefday firft the 6th curt. at two o'clock afternoon, upon bufinefs of importance.

MARBLE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Marble-work, LEITH, on Friday the 9th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A Quantity of MARBLE, of different forts, in blocks and flabs: Alfo, an elegant drawing-room Chimney-piece, pair four feet German Mill-ftones, two Carts, a Carriage for marble blocks, and a parcel of Old Dale-Boards.

* * *The whole to be fold without referve, being for behoof of Creditors.*

The Goods will be fhown by James Whyte at the Marble-work, or William Sibbald, truftee.

ENGLISH APPLES AND PEARS
FOR SALE.

Juft arrived, after a fhort paffage from KENT,

A Cargo of exceeding good Table and Baking APPLES, together with a few buffels very fine eating PEARS, to be Sold reafonable, in a Warehoufe in the Timber Buth.

LEITH, Sept. 28. 1789.

AN AMERICAN CARGO FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public auction in Lots, at the Yard immediately eaft from the Glafs-houfe, Leith, on Saturday the 10th of October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE following GOODS, being the entire CARGO of the MEHITABLE and MARY, Aaron Wingate Maffer, from Portfmouth, in the ftate of New Hampfhire, viz.

Oak Timber,	White Oak Pipe Staves,	Tar,
Ditto Plank,	Ditto Hhd. Staves,	Pitch,
Pine Plank,	Ditto Barrel Staves,	Pot Afhes, &c.
Ditto Boards,	Ditto Heading,	Indigo.

The Oak Timber is of a high fcantling, and particularly fit for mill-wrights, and the Pine Plank from 48 to 36 feet long.

The Mehitable and Mary is ready to take goods or paffengers for Portfmouth aforefaid, and will fail about the 15th of October.

Apply to Ramfay, Williamfon, and Co. Leith, or Mr John Ewen, Aberdeen.

DUNDEE, SEPT. 28. 1789.

A SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND BOOKS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houfe of Mr John Macdonald, Teacher of Dancing,

A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conffting of Bed, Bedding, beautiful Mahogany Drawers, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glaffes, a valuable collection of Books; Steel and Carron Grates, and all kinds of Kitchen Furniture.—Alfo, a fine toned Chamber Organ, a Grand Piano Forte, and a capital Violin, with a great variety of Mufic-Books for the Organ, Harpfichord, or Piano Forte and Violin.

The roup to begin on Thurfday the 22d October, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be fold off.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF FAT CATTLE, &c.

To be Sold by public roup, at Arniffon, eleven miles fouth from Edinburgh, upon Wednefday the 7th October 1789,

A VERY large parcel of FAT CATTLE, conffting of Highland ftots and cows, with others of a larger kind, alfo, of a very fine home-bred ftock of milk cows, large oxen, ftots, and queys, of different ages, all bred from the fineft ftock of cows in the country, and remarkably fine bulls, from the beft parts of England; together with a parcel of horfes for work, and other purpofes.

As the articles are many, the roup will begin precifely at ten o'clock; and the purchafers will be accommodated with good grafs, on moderate terms, for any time they ftand in need of it after the roup.

FOR LONDON,
THE LONDON,
(A New Ship)
RICHARD GARDNER Maffer,

Is taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and fails October 16. 1789, wind and weather ferving.

The London is completely equipped for fea, has two cabbins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodation for paffengers, who may depend on the beft ufage.

The Maffer to be fpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehoufe, change hours, mornings on board the fhip, or at his houfe in Leith.

TO be peremptorily SOLD by auction, in Gibb's Coffeehoufe, on Monday the 5th October 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

One Half of the Brigantine
NATHANIEL AND MARY,
Presently lying in the Harbour of Leith.

The veffel and her inventory may be feen by applying to W. Grinly broker in Leith. And any who have claims againft faid veffel will pleafe lodge the fame with Meff. William Sibbald and Co. or W. Grinly. *Leith, Oct. 1. 1789.*

NEW CARRON AND IRONMONGERY
WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD moft refpectfully gives notice, That he has opened a large and elegant Warehoufe, No. 6. HUNTER's SQUARE, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, at the fign of the GILDED VASE, where the Public will be fupplied with every article in the Carron and Ironmongery branches of bufinefs, as fpecified in a hand-bill to be had at the Warehoufe.

His Friends and Cuftomers will be pleafed to accept of his thanks for all former obligations, and permit him to folicit the continuance of their favour, which he will uniformly feek to obtain, by felling the beft articles at moderate prices, and keeping a very complete affortment of Goods both in point of elegance and variety.

A few of the articles are as follow—

Carron grates, or Bath and pantheon ftoves, a very great variety of patterns and fizes, ready made
Regifter ftoves
Pedeftal ftoves, } For large
Column ftoves, } rooms, ftair
Canada ftoves, } cafes, &c.
Gothic ftoves, new pattern
Obelifk ftoves
Stoves in the form of a beautiful vafe
Laundry ftoves
Slop ftoves of various kinds
Square heater ftoves
Perpetual ovens, fquare and cylindrical, of all fizes
Boiling tables
Round and fquare ftewing ftoves
Water boilers, with braff cocks
Patent light annealed pots, goblets, tea kettles, ftewing pans, and fifh kettles
Common pots and kettles
Smoothing irons, box irons, &c.
Orders received for all forts of goods manufactured at Carron.
Elegant japanned patent regifter ftoves, highly ornamented with inlaid jewellery, in foil ftones of variegated colours
Caft-ftcel regifter ftoves, highly polifhed
Steel grates
Fine Engliffi die-cut polifhed ftcel fenders, ornamented and plain
Common fenders
Tongs, pokers, and fhovels, from the fineft cafe hardened to the moft common
Kitchen grates, and fire irons
Jacks of various kinds
Frying pans, ftake tongs
Coal backets, and fire pans
Table knives & forks, a great variety of patterns and qualities
All forts of locks for room doors, outer doors, clofets, cheffs, preffes, &c.
Boxwood rules, faws, and all forts of tools and other articles neceffary for joiners and cabinet-makers.

☞ The beft hands employed for taking dimenfions of chimnies, fitting grates and ftoves, and building ovens, boiling tables, &c which will be furnifhed on the fhorteft notice.

SALE OF MUSLINS, &c.
For Behoof of Creditors,

To be fold by public roup, on Wednefday the 21ft of October inft. at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the warehoufe upon North Bridge-ftreet of Edinburgh, immediately above the mufic fhop,

A Large affortment of ftripped, checked, and plain muflins, cotton, filk, and linnen Pulicates, a few piece Cambric and Irifh linen

For the encouragement of purchafers, the goods will be fet up in fmall lots of eight or ten pounds value, and as the whole muft be fold off, very beneficial bargains may be expected.

Inventaries of the different lots will be delivered, and the goods fhown at the warehoufe on Monday and Tuefday preceding the Sale, from ten to three o'clock.

STAMP OFFICE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS all dealing in the Lottery, otherwife than by whole Tickets, or fuch fhares thereof as are previoufly ftamped at the Stamp Office in London, with the die containing the words, *State Lottery Stamp Office*, it is wholly prohibited by law, and the parties offending liable to fine and imprifonment.

The Public are hereby cautioned againft purchafing any illegal Chances, Shares, or Agreements, under any title, defcription or denomination whatfoever, as all offenders will be profecuted with the utmoft rigour of the Law.

T. WOOD.
Infpector of Lottery Offices.

N. B Unlicenfed Offices are not permitted to tranfact any bufinefs in the Lottery, in any manner whatever.

STAMP OFFICE, LONDON,
Fifty Guineas Reward,

WHEREAS HENRY SHERGOLD, *alias* HUMPHREY SHERGOLD, *alias* HUGH SHERGOLD, late of Lombard Street, London, ftands indicted in the county of Middlefex, for a fraud, in unlawfully felling a certain Paper writing, partly printed and partly written, purporting to be an acknowledgment of holding in truft a part and fhare of a certain Ticket in the Irifh Lottery.

Whoever will apprehend the faid Henry Shergold, *alias* Humphrey Shergold, *alias* Hugh Shergold, fhall, upon conviction, receive FIFTY GUINEAS reward.

T. WOOD,
Infpector of Lottery-Offices.

Office of Infpector of Lottery-Offices, at the Stamp-Office in London.
TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS HENRY SHERGOLD, *alias* HUMPHRY SHERGOLD, *alias* HUGH SHERGOLD, an unlicenfed Lottery Office-keeper, ftands indicted for a fraud, in unlawfully felling a certain unftamped Paper, purporting to be an acknowledgment of holding in truft a part and fhare of a certain Ticket in the Irifh State Lottery.

Whoever may be in poffeffion of any fuch unftamped Papers, are defired to fend to this Office, an account of the Numbers thereof, and alfo what fum of money they may have paid for each, that the amount of the frauds may be afcertained, and the offender profecuted according to law.

T. WOOD,
Infpector of Lottery-Offices.

Office of Infpector of Lottery Offices, *at the* Stamp-office *in* London.

WHEREAS it appears by an advertifement figned *Shergold and Co.* as proprietors of an unlicenfed Lottery Office in Lombard Street—That One Hundred Guineas reward will be given by them to any perfon of the name of *Shergold* to appear as the owner of that office, by the name of *Hugh, Henry*, or *Humphry Shergold*; and whereas there is not any perfon of the name of Shergold, licenfed to deal in Lottery tickets, all chances, fhares, or agreements, figned *Shergold*, are therefore illegal, and nothing can be recovered thereon; notice is hereby given to all Riders, Printers, Shopkeepers, and others their agents whatever, in the different Country Towns and other parts of Great Britain, that all and every perfon or perfons who fhall be found felling any fuch, or any other illegal chances, fhares, or agreements in the Lottery, fhall be profecuted with the utmoft rigour of the law, and all Juftices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailliffs, Conftables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers within their refpective jurifdictions are ftrictly required by the act of 27 of his prefent Majefty, c. 1. to ufe their utmoft endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences above mentioned. And the Public are hereby requefted to give their affiftance, by fending information to this office of the perfons that may be found offending as aforefaid.

T. WOOD,
Infpector of Lottery Offices.

D. MILNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, That he has now moved from Parliament Square to his NEW WAREROOMS, in that elegant building, the Merchant's Hall, Hunter's Square, weft fide Tron Church.

D. MILNE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the fteady friendfhip which he has experienced, and takes the liberty of mentioning, that the ufual extenfive and fafhionable affortment of SILKS and CLOTHS will continue to be kept.

A new parcel of BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS—the excellency of the dye, and finenefs of thefe cloths, have rendered them defirable by thofe Gentlemen accuftomed to wear black.

An affortment of rich Irifh Tabbinets, Half Tabbinets, and Poplins.

Black Silks, every kind, Bombazeens, &c.

☞ Two Mahogany Counters, three Glafs Cafes, and fome Shelves, to be fold at the old fhop.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21. 1789.

SALE OF A CAPITAL DISTILLERY,
AND OF DISTILLERY UTENSILS.

To be SOLD at *Kilbagie* in Clackmananfhire, on Monday the 26th day of October curt. at ten o'clock forenoon,

THE Remaining CAST-IRON and other UTENSILS belonging to that Diftillery. *As the whole muft be fold without referve*, purchafers are entreated to attend to this advertifement.

Catalogues to be had of
Meff. WM. FORLONG and Co. merchants in Glafgow;
Mr WM. GRINLAY, broker in Leith;
Mrs BOWIE, auctioneer in Edinburgh.

ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.

Still-houfe.
The caft-metal part of Boiler, No. 5. about 7 tons.
4 Worm Tubs, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
1 Mafh Tun, the apparatus complete.
1 Ditto, ditto.
4 Under Backs, ditto, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
12 Circular Wafh Backs, 13000 gals. each.
9 Ditto, 1500 ditto.
6 Coolers.
1 Stillyard for weighing grift.
2 Small Wood Ciftern, No. 1 about 200 gals.
1 Charing Ciftern, No. 1.
1 Ditto ditto, No. 2.
1 Water ditto, No. 2. about 500 gals.
1 Charing ditto, No. 3. 3000 gals.
6 Mares for cooling worts.
A Parcel of Blocks.
3 Coal Hammers.
2 Barm Skutchers.
5 Long Range Ladders.

New Doubling Houfe.
2 Worm Tubs, No. 1. 2.
1 Charging Back, No. 1.
1 Ditto ditto, No. 2.
4 Under Backs below ground
2 Spirit Backs unfixed.

Old Doubling Houfe.
2 Worm Tubs, No. 1, 2.
3 Under Backs below ground.
3 Wood Pumps.
1 Oak Ciftern.
1 Low Wine Ciftern, about 1000 gals.
1 Ditto back.

Rectifying Houfe.
1 Worm Tub, No. 1.
1 Ditto, No. 2.
1 Ditto, No. 3.
7 Under Backs below ground.
6 Strong-bound Pumps.

Engine Houfe.
A fmall Steam Engine complete for the ufe of the ftill-houfe.
3 Piles of caft-metal Pumps.
2 Under Backs.
1 Large Wafh Ciftern for the engine.

Cellar.
1 Stool.
1 Crane at the cellar door.
1 Ditto at the fide of the canal.

Coppersmith's Shop.
A parcel of butcher-houfe wooden Cameras in a cafk
1 Caft-metal Shave with a crofs hufh.

Area between the two Malt Barns.
1 Old Hogfhead.
4 Old Half-hogfheads.
1 Water Ciftern below ground

Loft of the Old Malt Barn.
2 Cafks Orange Skins.
Bolls Corriander Seeds.

New Barn.
The bottom of a large Mafh Tun, new, in planks.
2 Parcels Cut Staves for falting bacon.
1 Salting Table and Beater.
Some Old Staves and Old Wood.

New Killing Houfe.
1 Mafh Tun in ftaves, anfwering the bottom in the new barn.
The Staves of a Charging Ciftern, 2000 gals. with bottom-pieces.
1 Small Tackle.
1 Killing Stool.
1 Salting Table.
Caft-metal Boiler and Tub.

Open Area behind the Doubling-houfe.
2 Parcels Caft Metal [illegible] barn door.
1 Large fpent Wafh Tun at the fmithy door.
1 Large Steam Engine & apparatus.
A parcel old dry Tubs within the walls.

New Mill.
The Water Wheel, 24 feet diameter, with three pairs ftones for griffing, and a pair 3 feet malt rollers complete, a horfe mill adjoining to the rollers, and machinery for taking up the grain from the canal to the granaries.
A Bolting Machine & Cloth.
1 Spare Malt Roller.
3 Old Mill Stones.
3 New ditto fpare.
10 Old Braff Cods.
A parcel old Wood.

Mid Mill.
Water Wheel, 12 feet diameter, with 2 pair ftones for griffing.
1 Spare Mill Stone.

Upper Mill.
Water Wheel 17 feet diameter.
2 Pairs Stones for griffing, and a corn threfhing mill adjoining.
2 Old fpare Mill Stones.

Brick Kilns.
1 Common Kiln containing about 40000.
1 Fire Brick, 10000.
N. B. The quantity only computed.

AND,

On Wednefday the 28th day of October will be fold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehoufe, at 12 o'clock noon precifely,

THE LAND, HOUSE, OFFICES, and DISTILLERY of KILBAGIE, fituated in the county of Clackmannan, and within a mile of the River Forth, (to which there is acceis by a navigable Canal) and in the heart of a rich and populous country.

The Diftillery is plentifully fupplied with water, and there is great plenty of coal, wood, lime-ftone, and free-ftone, in the immediate neighbourhood. In point of magnitude, folidity, and convenience, it exceeds any thing of the kind in Great Britain; and, befides Mills for threfhing of corn, and grinding all forts of grain, there are included in it a moft complete Malting, and houfes for feeding, flaughtering, and curing of cattle, hogs, &c. The whole fitted up in a ftile fuperior to any idea that can be conveyed with an advertifement.

The Houfe and Offices are built in a moft fubftantial and elegant manner. The apartments are fpacious, numerous, and commodious, fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above premiffes comprehend two large Gardens, well ftocked with fruit-trees of the beft kinds, and about 30 acres of land, moft of it rich Kerfe ground.

The above Subjects will be expofed at the price of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

For further particulars, apply to David Steuart banker in Edinburgh, or Robert Bofwell writer to the fignet.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of AMERICAN TAR, fit for Sheep fmearing, and GREASE BUTTER, to be SOLD by JOHN SCOUGALL, on moderate terms.

LEITH, Oct. 3. 1789. Not to be repeated.

OVERSEER FOR MILNS.

A SUPERINTENDANT or OVERSEER is WANTED to take the charge of the Town of Perth's Milns; he muft be well acquainted with manufacturing of flour and other grain; qualified to keep accompts, and well recommended as to his character, and his abilities in the line, and for care and fobriety. On applying to Mr James Ramfay merchant in Perth, or to Mr James Buchan writer to the fignet, he will meet with every fuitable encouragement. He muft be ready to enter upon his charge by the 11th of November next.

ADVOCATES LIBRARY.

THE Curators having been informed, That the late call for returning the Books borrowed from the Library, hath not been attended with due fuccefs—they have ordered advertifements to be publifhed in the Edinburgh newfpapers, requefting thofe Gentlemen whom it may concern, to return to the *Library*, on or before the twelfth November next, all the BOOKS taken out by them any time previous to the 12th November 1788.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Librarian.

MASSON's INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for fuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a moft convenient fet of Stables and other Offices, poffeffed at prefent, and for many years paft, by Mr Alexander Maffon, vintner. The houfe contains a great number of rooms neatly finifhed as parlours and bed-rooms, befides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its centrical fituation, and variety of acceis, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnfton merchant in Aberdeen, and the premiffes will be fhown by Mr Maffon.

☞ MR MASSON returns his fincereft thanks for the friendfhip, favour, and fuccefs he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the inn until Whitfunday next, and fhall ufe his beft endeavours to ferve the Public as ufual.

HOUSE AT DALHOUSIE.
To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THAT HOUSE at Dalhoufie, prefently poffeffed by the Widow of the deceafed James Henderfon, mafon at Dalhoufie, together with the Park at the back of the fame, called *Slaters-Croft*, conffting of about 3½ acres.

For particulars, apply to James Robertfon, clerk to the fignet, North Frederick Street.

GAME DUTY,
COUNTY OF CLACKMANAN.

LIST of CERTIFICATES iffued by the Sheriff-clerk of the County of Clackmanan, betwixt the 1ft day of [illegible] the 30th day of September 1789, inclufive, purfuant [illegible] of Parliament.

George Abercromby, Efq. younger of Tullibody,
James Bruce, Efq. of Tullicoultry,
The Right Hon. William Lord Cathcart,
Lieut. Symon Dryfdale, Alloa,
James Floyer Erfkine, Efq. Alloa,
John Jameffon, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmanan,
Robert Jameffon, fon of John Jameffon, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmanan,
John Jameffon, fon of John Jameffon, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmanan,
James Johnfton Efq. of Sands,
Philip Loch, Efq. collector of the cuftoms, Alloa,
James Mayne, Efq. of Powis Logie,
Richard Philp at Doll,
Arch. H. Rennie, Efq. of Eaffter Balleliff,
James Simpfon, houfe-fervant to Major-General Abercromby of Tullibody, at Brucefield, as a Gamekeeper,
James White in Burnfide in the parifh of Tulliallan.

ALLOA—Oct. 1. 1789. JOHN JAMESON Clk.

By order of his Majefty's Commiffioners for managing the Stamp-duties,

JOHN BRETTELL, [illegible]

TO BE LET,
And entered to at Martinmas 1790,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, lying in the Shire of Renfrew, viz.

No.			EXTENT. A.	R.	F.
1.	*Bogside*, as poffeffed by	John John Holm,	158	1	11
2.	*Knockmountain*,	John Lang,	131	1	2
3.	*High Langfide*,	Widow Holm,	76	0	0
4.	*Laigh Langfide*,	Hugh Kerr,	60	0	0
5.	*Laigh Caftlehill*,	Matthew Holm,	81	2	10
6.	*Bardrainnies*,	The Heirs of A. Blair,	93	2	17
7.	*Parklee*,	William King,	49	1	14

Thefe farms lie along the fide of the river Clyde, in the immediate neighbourhood of Port-Glafgow. They are all inclofed and fubdivided, and conffft of good arable and pafture grounds. No. 9. may be let and entered to at Martinmas 1789. Upon that and No. 6. there are good manfion-houfes and gardens in repair, exclufive of the farm-houfes and offices.

Offers may be given in or tranfmitted in writing to Alexander Dalziel at Finlayfton, and fuch as are not accepted will be concealed and returned.

Yorkfhire Anecdote.—An honeft Yorkfhireman going up to the Prince of Wales, on his late vifit to York, and looking him ftedfaftly in the face fome time, made this obfervation—"By G—, if the Prince is not an honeft fellow, his countenance is a d——d cheat."

Anecdote.—A Captain, who knew the world, was playing at piquet with a fharper, and faw him fhuffling and placing the cards very adroitly. The Captain immediately did the fame, but openly and very deliberately, which the fharper telling him of, he replied, he did fo, becaufe he thought it was the fharper's common mode of playing, to which he had no objection; but if he preferred the fair game, fo be it. He was agreeable to either.

When Madam Schwellenberg was firft made acquainted with the live Porpoife having been depofited in the Canal in St James's Park, fhe eagerly enquired if "de fifhes head had been fearched?" and on being anfwered in the negative, fhe exclaimed, "My Got! how fooliffi de peoples been! Why may not de creature have Diamonds in his gills, as vel as St. Peter's fifh had de *Tribute money* in his mouth?"

LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 29.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *September* 22. 1789.

THIS being the Anniverſary of their Majeſties Coronation, in the morning the flag was hoiſted on Bedford Tower, at noon the great guns in his Majeſty's Park the Phœnix were fired three rounds, and anſwered by vollies from the regiments in garriſon, which were drawn up in the Royal Square at the Barracks. In the evening a play was given by their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices for the entertainment of the Ladies; and the night concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and other demonſtrations of joy.

VIENNA, *September* 12.

The Emperor, perceiving his recovery to be confirmed by the progreſſive amendment in his health, has now diſmiſſed his medical attendants, after rewarding them in the moſt liberal manner. Baron Storck, his firſt phyſician, and M. Brambilla, his principal ſurgeon, have received the ſum of one thouſand ſovereigns each, and a ring of the value of one thouſand ducats. The inferior phyſicians and ſurgeons, and all the domeſtics of every deſcription that have been about his Majeſty's perſon at Laxembourg, have been alſo rewarded in proportion to their rank and ſervices. Since his removal to Hetzendorff his Majeſty has made ſeveral excurſions in the environs of that place, and yeſterday morning he took an airing on horſeback, as far as to the lines of this city.

Marſhal Haddick returned hither on Thurſday evening much recovered. On the 3d of this month Marſhal Laudohn returned to Semlin, and on the next day the Archduke arrived at that place. Marſhal Pellegrini is ſtill at Peterwaradin.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland,—all dated September 30. 1788.

28th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Leonard Potter to be Captain, vice Taylor, reſigned. Lieutenant John Thomas to be Captain-Lieutenant. Enſign Thomas William Hodgetts to be Lieutenant. Mr William Foſter Dalton to be Enſign.

BANKRUPT.

John Dixſon, late of Stone, in the county of Stafford, ſhop-keeper.

LLOYD's LIST.—Sept. 29.

THE following ſhips were ſpoke with, viz. Sept. 1. the Favourite, Wilſon, from Hull for New-York, in lat. 42. 48. N. lon. 50. 13. W. Sept. 5. the Jenny, from Amſterdam for New-York, lat. 42. 14. N. lon. 30. 30. W. Sept. 6. the Brig Peace and Plenty, from Nantz for Buſton, in lat. 42. 23. N. lon. 37. 00, W. Sept. 11. the Brig Lark, Captain Gallan, from Pool for St John's, Newfoundland, in lat. 45. 16. N. lon. 28. 30. W. Sept. 13. the Brig William, from Glaſgow for South Carolina, lat. 46. 56. N. lon. 22. 00. W.

Captain Atkin of the Monmouth, from Jamaica, arrived at Briſtol, on the 15th of Auguſt, in lat. 30. N. lon. 77. 26. W. parted with the ſhip Thomas, Captain Jacobs, from Jamaica to London, out 18 days. Auguſt 26. lat. 36. 10 N. lon. 68. 45. ſpoke the Brig Cecilia, Captain Denny, from Jamaica to Glaſgow, out 30 days. Sept. 4. lat. 43. 10. N. lon. 52. 30. W. ſpoke the Brig Neptune, from London to New-York, out 8 days. Sept. 6. lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 47. 30. W. parted with the Brig Juno, Captain Rithie, from Jamaica to Glaſgow, out 42 days. The Brig Concord, Captain Ballingal, from ditto to ditto, ſprung her foremaſt, out 6 weeks. Alſo the Young William, from Jamaica to London, out 6 weeks. On the 7th ſpoke the ſhip Caledonia, from Jamaica to Greenock, out 6 weeks. Sept. 20. in lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 13. W. ſpoke the ſhip Neptune, Captain Cambridge, from Glaſgow to Halifax, out 2 days, all well.

The Iſabella, M'Killigan, from Hamburgh for Gibraltar, is ſent into Oſtend by a Ruſſian Privateer.

The Mary Ann, Dickſon, from Liverpool to Galway, is loſt off the Roſſes.

The Ann, Irving, from Liverpool to Guinea, is wrecked at Ild Nun; the ——go Plundered, and crew made ſlaves.

——, lat. 34. lon. 72. ſpoke the Sally, Chapman, from Bourdeaux to Maryland; on the 29th, lon. 39. ſpoke the Bowman, Butler, from London to Virginia, out 3 weeks; and the ſame day, in lat. 41. 27. W. ſpoke the Eleanor, M'Grugor, from London to Maryland, out 26 days.

A large ſquare-rigged veſſel was ſeen bottom up, about 150 leagues to the eaſtward of the Capes of Virginia, early in July.

Captain Roberts of the Little Jane, from Jamaica, ſpoke the following ſhips, Auguſt 18. the Betſey, ——, from Liverpool to North Carolina, out 12 weeks, lat. 32. 59. lon. 72. 46. the 21ſt, Meliora, M'Leod, from Jamaica to London, lat. 33. 22. lon. 67. 52. 30th, ſpoke her again, all well; Sept. 4. Cæſar, Craig, for Philadelphia, lat. 40. 8. lon. 48. 39. all well; the 5th, Johanna Adriana, ——, from Demarary to Amſterdam; the 10th, Elizabeth of London, for Quebec, lat. 42. 52. lon. 48. out 52 days; the 15th, Brig Mercury, from Newfoundland to Oporto, out 8 days, all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 8.—France, 1.—Flanders, 2.—Holland, 1.
Due—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, *Auguſt* 31.

On the 26th of this month we ſuffered here the moſt alarming anxiety, occaſioned by a horrible tempeſt, during which the lightning fell in different places, in the environs of this city. Mount Veſuvius was greatly agitated during the whole day, and emitted torrents of flames; on the night following was preſented a grand lava which gave the appearance of a mountain on fire; a little time after, a new eruption burſt forth at ſome miles below the firſt; this laſt was near the inhabited region, and the cultivated country, which, however, happily has not ſuffered.

LISBON, *Aug.* 18.—Manuel Alvaro died the 8th of laſt month, in the Royal Hoſpital in this city, aged 111 years. He preſerved all his ſenſes to the laſt, and read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles; he aroſe early every morning, and poſted himſelf at the door of a church, where he begged for his ſubſiſtence, which he procured in this manner till his laſt illneſs.

A woman is alſo dead in the Biſhoprick of Lamego, aged 126 years, who preſerved her reaſon to the laſt, and could ſee to work at the fineſt embroidery.

STOCKHOLM, *Sept.* 8. A courier juſt arrived from Finland, has brought the diſagreeable intelligence, that our army being attacked on the 1ſt of September, both by land and by ſea, at Hogsfors, has been obliged to retreat from Ruſſian Finland to Abborfors, after a gallant defence of eight hours, in which we had 30 men killed and ſeveral wounded; amongſt the former were Baron Liljenhelm, and Captain Hardt, of Elſburg's Regiment. Lieutenant Schultz of the Artillery, and Major Eſſen of Nyland's Regiment, are wounded.

On the 2d, the Ruſſians made another attempt near Broby, from whence our troops retreated to Mege; but they have now taken ſuch a poſition, that it will be impoſſible for the enemy to diſlodge them. The Ruſſians loſt two galleys in the laſt affair.

The King has created General Platen, who commanded in the firſt, a Commander of the Order of the Sword, and ſeveral others Knights of the Military Orders, for their bravery in the action.

We have been obliged to burn 30 of the proviſion tranſports, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our fleet on the 24th ult. conſiſted of only 44 ſail; the Ruſſians amounted to 110.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *September* 24.

The Miniſter, and other Noblemen belonging to the Court, have only lent their plate to the ſervice of the State; it is not a free gift, but they are to receive five *per cent.* intereſt till they are reimburſed.

M. Necker was to have gone on Tueſday to the National Aſſembly, to have laid before it the plan of the King's Council for the effectual relief of the finances, but his viſit is poſtponed till Friday.

This plan is not poſitively known, but the general belief is, that it is founded on the levying of the 100th part of all property, to be payable by inſtallment in five years.

One hundred and eighty millions of paper currency is to be iſſued on the Revenue, which are to be paid off as it is collected. This is the only hope left to ſave the State from inevitable bankruptcy.

This impoſt will differ from all others of the like nature heretofore, without reviving the diſaſtrous times of the old ſyſtem.

The Nation will have the iſſuing of this paper currency under its own care, and will watch that the amount is not augmented improperly. This may poſſibly give it ſome degree of credit among foreign nations.

The reſolutions of the National Aſſembly on Tueſday night will be a moſt violent ſhock to the penſioners on government.

It was decreed, "That a liſt of all penſions, and the motives on which they were obtained, ſhould be immediately printed and made public." This will cauſe many heart achings about the caſtle of Verſailles. It is certain that all thoſe will be reduced, which are not granted for ſome public ſervices.

The manner in which the National Aſſembly paſſed the reſolution for the duration of the King's ſuſpending negative, was exactly conformable to what his Majeſty's Council adviſed; the King cannot now object to any reſolution of the National Aſſembly longer than four years, viz. the term of two Legiſlatures.

In the debate of Monday, a rector got up in the National Aſſembly, and propoſed that no member ſhould be permitted to write any journal of their proceedings; that they tended greatly to foment diſturbances, and were derogatory to the character of repreſentatives.

This motion, which was aimed at a M. de Mirabeau, was ſuffered to go unanſwered. It is ſaid that this gentleman, and three other members, make ſome thouſands a-year by this buſineſs.

Three of the ringleaders concerned in the late riots at Verſailles were hung up yeſterday morning, and government is determined to ſerve all other perſons in the like manner, who may be caught diſturbing the public tranquillity.

The following incident has occaſioned great alarm here, and is likely to produce a dangerous fermentation.

On Monday the Aſſembly was informed by a letter from the Comte de St Prieſt, that the municipal body of Verſailles had required the executive power to call in the aſſiſtance of 1000 regular troops, on account of alarming intelligence reſpecting the ſafety of the National Aſſembly, the perſon of the King, and the tranquillity of the town of Verſailles; which were accordingly expected every hour.

So ſingular a piece of intelligence as ſuch a requiſition, and the ſecret march of the troops without any previous communication with the Comte de Mirabeau and other members; but was huſhed upin the moſt extraordinary manner, by an unmeaning ſpeech or two from the traiterous ſide of the houſe, and the conſolatory aſſurance that there could be no danger, as the regiment in queſtion was commanded by the Marquis de Luſignan, a member of the Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly reſolved to poſtpone the conſideration of the matter for the preſent.

Two letters, written at different hours of the day, from the Miniſter of War were read yeſterday to the Aſſembly, giving an account of the diſcontents prevalent at Verſailles, at the arrival of the troops demanded by the Municipal Body, and aſſuring the Aſſembly, that no other regiments were upon their march, as had been reported.

Another letter was alſo received from M. Bailey, the Mayor of Paris, admitting that there had been ſome apparent movements among the people of Paris, and an intention of going to Verſailles to prevent the King from quitting it; but that it appeared to him, as well as to the diſtricts aſſembled in conſequence of the recent alarms, that the ſureſt, and perhaps the only method of reſtoring tranquillity, was to order the troops to be ſent back, their preſence alone having diſturbed the public mind, no other reaſonable pretext whatever exiſting for ſo extraordinary a meaſure. The Aſſembly declined coming to any reſolution on the ſubject, ſeeming to place the moſt perfect reliance on the preſent Miniſters, the new oath, and the attachment of the Municipal Body of Verſailles. Yet, is it not very ſingular, that a body of one thouſand men ſhould march through this populous conntry, from a diſtance, without the knowledge of any perſon in Paris or Verſailles, or any previous notice given, except to thoſe who were in the ſecret?—That this ſhould be privately requeſted by the Municipal Body of Verſailles, and carried into execution by the Miniſter, without any communication of the meaſure to the National Aſſembly, until they were at the gates? Who knows what troops may be approaching Paris by different routs?

The beſt Miniſters of any country are entitled but to a wakeful confidence, in peaceful times. In her preſent ſituation, France, if ſhe would be free, has not a grain of confidence to ſpare. Nothing ſhort of Republican jealouſy can ſave her, till ſhe has got her Conſtitution.

The troops arrived on Tueſday; which proves, that they had got near Verſailles before the Patriotic part of the Aſſembly, at leaſt, knew any thing of their march. It is the regiment of Flanders. What is ſtill as remarkable is, that although all France is alarmed as well as armed, not a ſoul in Paris had the leaſt knowledge of their approach.

Count d'Eſtaing has artfully got the command of the Verſailles Militia, and has incorporated himſelf into the *Gardes du Corps*, which, together with the Swiſs Battalions lately returned to Verſailles, now conſtitute a very formidable body of ſoldiery.

All the King's people, too, have aſſumed the militia uniform of Verſailles. Every man of reflection here expects a blow, which will certainly be attended with dreadful conſequences.

The moſt probable conjecture is, the clandeſtine departure of the King; and that theſe troops, with the other auxiliaries mentioned, are intended to cover his retreat to other ſtations, where they will be joined by freſh ones. This attempt, however, will be attended with much danger, even in the firſt inſtance, from the difficulty of paſſing to the frontiers, and the armed ſtate of the country, not to ſay that the troops might even refuſe this ſervice.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

CONSTITUTION.

The National Aſſembly, after a ſhort debate on the different articles, proceeded, yeſterday, unanimouſly to decree the following articles of the Conſtitution.

1. All powers flow eſſentially from, and can only emanate from, the Nation.

2. The Legiſlative Power reſides in the National Aſſembly, compoſed of the repreſentatives of the Nation freely and legally elected.

3. No act of the Legiſlative Body ſhall be deemed law, unleſs conſented to by the repreſentatives of the Nation, and ſanctioned by the King.

4. The Supreme Executive Power reſides in the hands of the King.

5. The Judicial Power can in no caſe be exerciſed by the King, nor by the Legiſlative Body; but juſtice ſhall be rendered in the name of the King, by the tribunals eſtabliſhed by the law, according to the principles of the Conſtitution.

The Comte de Mirabeau then brought forward his former motion reſpecting the Regency, inſiſting that this was the place to introduce it—It is as follows—"The Regency can be held and exerciſed only by a *man born in France.*"

The Nobles and Clergy ſilenced him by the loudeſt and moſt tumultuous cries; but he inſiſted on bringing it on this day. It is needleſs to obſerve, that this is indeed an important queſtion, as it excludes at once the Spaniſh branch and Madame Marie Antoinette of Auſtria.

At this moment a great body of the armed Militia have determined to proceed to Verſailles, and M. de la Fayette having received the communication of their intentions with a degree of haughtineſs certainly not becoming the Commander of a free people, ſaying ſhortly, "When I give you orders, you are to obey," many of the diſtricts reſolved to proceed without his authority. They have got cannon, and are all fully armed and in great order. They are actuated by no violent intentions, but will not ſuffer the great cauſe of freedom to be ſacrificed to the ſupineneſs or treachery of any man, or any name, however reſpectable.

One of the beſt informed men in Paris calculates the value of ſilver plate in Paris at 200,000 l. Sterling—in other parts of France, at 800,000 l. Were Government to offer propoſals for borrowing it, there is little doubt of the people's accepting them with more earneſtneſs than the conditions of any other loan, however advantageous.

M. Necker's private fortune is now totally abſorbed in the vortex of the French funds. When he entered into adminiſtration in Auguſt 1788, he placed in them ſix millions of livres (250,000 l.) and on his recal from Baſil, he inveſted his laſt two millions.—This account, which is authenticated by the bankers, evinces, that this excellent man is not in profeſſion only, but in fact, that rareſt, perhaps of all characters—a *truly patriotic* and *diſintereſted Miniſter. O ſi ſic omnes!*

FRIDAY, *September* 25.

The 11th article of the New Conſtitution—"That the Supreme Executive Power ſhall reſide excluſively in the hands of the Sovereign"—being read by the Preſident, an amendment was ſuggeſted by the Chevalier de Lameth, by which the word SUPREME was propoſed to be left out. This, however, was negatived.

M. Bouche then begged leave to inſert the following article:—"The Legiſlative Power reſides in the Nation alone." This motion, which occaſioned a very warm debate, was oppoſed by M. Mounier, who obſerved, that as no one could doubt the ſovereignty of the Nation, this would rather enfeeble than ſupport the rights of the people.

M. de Mirabeau propoſes to ſubſtitute this Reſolution in the place of M. de Bouche's—"That the Legiſlative Power reſides in the National Aſſembly."

M. Peytion inſiſted on the neceſſity of particularizing the Rights of the Legiſlative Power; but

The Biſhop of Langres, who had before called for the previous queſtion, obſerved, that it would be at preſent unneceſſary to occupy the time of the Aſſembly in debating this ſubject, as it was amply diſcuſſed in the Declaration of Rights.

All the former motions were now ſet aſide by the eloquent and patriotic ſpeech of M. Fretau. This worthy citizen obſerved, That, in the declaration alluded to, the rights of Mankind had indeed been ſufficiently developed; but that nothing had been mentioned there in regard to the rights of Frenchmen. He added, that the former deſpotiſm of monarchs and of miniſters made it now neceſſary to declare what thoſe rights were, which ſuperſtition had heretofore covered with an impenetrable veil. He concluded with ſaying, that the new conſtitution would be imperfect if this was neglected.

At the concluſion of this oration, M. Fretau moved five reſolutions, which were unanimouſly agreed to.—[*For the Reſolutions ſee above.*]

PENSIONS.

When the plan of new taxes, from the Committee of Finance, was ſubmitted to the Aſſembly, the Duke d'Aiguillon, Preſident of the Committee, deſired to know if it was the intention of the Aſſembly, that, when they ſhould lay before them a ſtatement of the penſions, they ſhould accompany it with the obſervations that occurred to them? The general anſwer was, Yes; and a reſolution was made to this effect: "That the Committee of Finance be authoriſed to "preſent all the plans that ſhall appear proper and "uſeful, either for the total ſuppreſſion of penſions, "or for their reduction."

An honourable member obſerved, that the liſt of penſioners was upwards of 40,000. That the Royal Treaſury ſupported 20,000,000 livres of penſions to perſons known; and that there were 20,000,000 livres more paid in penſions to perſons whoſe names were not regiſtered in the Royal Treaſury, but who muſt be diſcovered. That penſions had been continued to be paid, although the perſons to whom they were granted, were dead; and that the bulk of theſe penſions was given for no ſervice to the nation, but flowed from intrigue, favour, job, and iniquity of every kind. An order was made for the publication of the diſaſtrous liſt, ſtating the amount of each penſion, and diſtinguiſhing the ſervices for which they were given.

CLERGY OF ALSACE, &c.

The Clergy of Alſace, Stratzburgh, and Weiſſenbourg, ſent a memorial to the National Aſſembly, ſtating, that they had not given to their Deputies inſtructions to make a ſacrifice of their rights and privileges, and that they could not agree to the reſolutions of the 4th Auguſt laſt. This ſingular declaration, which was ſupported by a member of the nobleſſe of Alſace, gave riſe to ſome converſation, but no reſolution was made on it.

Paris exhibits a ſcene of wretchedneſs and langour, that cannot be imagined by thoſe who ſaw it only a few months back: it is ſcarcely to be recognized as the ſame. Inſtead of the gaiety, buſtle, and ſhew of luxury, which was indeed the very exiſtence of the city, it not being a commercial town, ſcarce one carriage in fifty, formerly kept, is to be ſeen about the ſtreets.

The riches of the capital have been exported to foreign countries, and conſequently commerce is nearly at a ſtand. There is a laſſitude about it, which has put an entire ſtop to all kind of ſpeculation. There is a general ſtagnation in the circulation of what little ſpecie remains, and with the ſcarcity and high price of proviſions, the people are literally ſtarving. The manufactures which formerly employed fifty men, have not now occaſion for ten; and what with the diſcontents of the people at large againſt their Repreſentatives, for having done ſo little to relieve them, an inſurrection is greatly to be dreaded.

The Nation has every thing to fear at the preſent moment, and even the moſt ſanguine reformers doubt the accompliſhment of the preſent Revolution. The popular Members of the National Aſſembly have launched out ſo widely from the firſt objects of their miſſion, that the generality of people would rather ſee the balance of power again in the hands of the King, than under the controul of the Democracy.

INSURRECTION IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

Montezuma Redivivus!

From North America we learn, that the Spaniſh power in South America is attacked by the moſt dangerous inſurrection which it has ever yet experienced. The inſurgents are headed by a Chief of tried intrepidity, who boaſts himſelf a lineal deſcendant of *Montezuma*, and who breathes vengeance againſt the oppreſſors of his country.

His adherents are numerous and determined. Animated by the hope of long-forgotten freedom, the Mexicans crowd to the ſtandard of their Patriotic Leader, who promiſes to reſtore the empire of the *Aborigenes*, and, what is ſtill dearer to their hearts, to glut their vengeance with the blood of a race of men, under whoſe inhuman tyranny the unhappy natives have ſuffered ſo much, and languiſhed ſo long.

This deſcendant (true or pretended) of *Montezuma*, appears to be one of thoſe bold and original minds, which nature produces once in a thouſand years. The ſpirit of the injured Montezuma himſelf, appears at certain times to the ſagacious Mexican—inſpires his plans, and animates his efforts.

Several antient prophecies alſo, firmly credited by the *Aborigenes*, which predict the reſtoration of their freedom, are now haſtening to the period of their accompliſhment; and this circumſtance increaſes wonderfully the confidence of his followers.

But while the great mind of the Mexican hero embraces every opportunity, and ſeizes every occaſion of exciting and foſtering that enthuſiaſm, without which no great revolution was ever yet accompliſhed, he neglects, at the ſame time, none of thoſe phyſical means, whoſe effects are more certain, and more eaſily aſcertained.

He has invented a ſyſtem of tactics more ductile, and more accomodating than the European, to every kind of ground. His battalion is drawn up *two deep*—They perform every manœuvre *by files*, and with a velocity which it is hardly poſſible to reſiſt. In his numerous army, the exerciſe of every weapon of annoyance is cultivated; muſquetry, the bow and arrow, but eſpecially the javlin and the ſling; arms eaſily ſupplied, and uſeful in all weathers.

But his grand dependence conſiſts in a body of men, armed with ſpears about eight feet long. With theſe they charge, as we do with the bayonet, over which the ſpears poſſeſs an advantage in point of length. The wiſe and warlike maxim of the Mexican Leader, is to cultivate the ſcience of *cloſe fight*. By this means he has already, in ſeveral actions, routed the Spainards, who confide in their muſquet, as a miſſive weapon only; the cowardly refugee of ignorance and imbecillity.

The fame of his patriotic exploits, while it animates his countrymen, has filled the Spainards with fear and conſternation. Their grand hope reſts, it is ſaid, on the *golpi di cultello*, the murderer's knife; and ſeveral new-converted Chriſtians have made a vow *for the glory of God, and the honour of their holy religion*, to aſſaſſinate in his camp, the Friend of Freedom and the Saviour of his Country!

LONDON,——SEPTEMBER 30.

This Morning their Majeſties and the Princeſſes came from Windſor Lodge to Kew Palace, to breakfaſt.

At ten o'clock, the King and Queen came to Buckingham-Houſe, in their poſt-chaiſe and four, attended by a party of General Clinton's Dragoons.

His Majeſty ſoon after came to St James's Palace, where there was a Levee, which was much more fully attended than that of Wedneſday laſt.

The King will have a Levee every Wedneſday for ſome time; after which they will be renewed twice a-week, as has been uſual.

No time is yet announced for the Queen's Drawing-room.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was attended to Newmarket, for which place he ſet out on Sunday morning, only by one gentleman, *en ſuite*, two outriders, and three poſtillions.

Early in the morning of Sunday arrived at Cumberland-houſe, from the country, where he has been for the recovery of his health after the meaſles, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who appears perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

The Prince's ſtables at Carleton-houſe, which are nearly completed, are very much the reſort of foreigners, as well as all thoſe converſant in the knowledge of the turf. They are ſuppoſed, conſidering the ſmallneſs of the ſcale, and their contiguity to the palace, to be the priettieſt in Europe.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, on Saturday paid a viſit to their Majeſties at Windſor.

The Prince's viſit into Norfolk will be divided betwixt the following perſonages,—Lord Petre, Lord Clermont, Lord Orford, Marquis Townſhend, and Mr Coke.

The health of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York is completely re-eſtabliſhed.

It ſtill continues to be aſſerted, that a matrimonial negociation is on the tapis between the heir to the throne of Pruſſia and our Princeſs Royal.

It is remarkable enough, that the iſſue of two of our gracious Sovereign's ſiſters ſhould have been married; and that not one of his own numerous

iſſue ſhould have as yet ſacrificed at the altar of Hymen.

The Princeſs Royal of Denmark has been married three years.

The Ducheſs of Wirtemberg, another of his Majeſty's nieces, was married much earlier.

And now the brother of the latter, and his Majeſty's nephew, has contracted matrimony.

The Duke of Orleans arrived on Monday night, at ten o'clock, at his houſe in Park-lane.

The Duke of Devonſhire, with his lovely Ducheſs, is ſhortly expected to diffuſe a general ſmile over all the polite world.

Lord Fife is to be made an Engliſh Peer; and on this event the Ducheſs of Gordon propoſes to bring in Colonel Lenox for Elginſhire.

This morning Mr Pitt came from his ſeat at Holwood, to his houſe in the Treaſury.

A Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe this morning.

A General Quarterly Court was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, this day, at noon, for the purpoſe of auditing accompts, according to law; and to agree with the Directors to ſuſpend certain bye-laws, on the petition of Officers in the Company's ſervice, and other private perſons.

The accompts of the different departments of Government are now making up to the Michaelmas-day quarter, for the inſpection of the Privy Council.

The miniſter has a ſcheme in contemplation to borrow thirty millions, at three and a half per cent. and to pay off the four and five per cents. Conſequently, by the former, there will be a ſaving of a half per cent.; by the latter, one and a half. This will go a conſiderable way in diminiſhing the national debt.

The obſtacle to the intended diſſolution of Parliament, it is ſaid, aroſe from the objections of his Majeſty, who, however, conſulted with the Chancellor, and obtained his definitive concurrence. The idea is therefore now really abandoned, and the *temperate* and *diſintereſted* period of *electioneering* will not take place till after the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

It is computed that there have been more changes, both in the Peerage and official departments of Government, in Ireland, within theſe laſt five months, than in any *ſeven years* ſince the commencement of the preſent reign.

Alderman Picket was yeſterday choſen at the Common Hall, Lord Mayor of the City of London for the year enſuing.

It always gives us pleaſure to record an act of munificence, no matter from what party it proceeds. Mr Croſs, a reputable innkeeper at Woodſtock, from his extreme liberality, and his unfortunate confidence in the Great, reduced his fortune to the loweſt ebb, in giving an unbounded credit to his friends. The conſequence was, that his houſe and ſtock were advertiſed to be ſold, and the whole was purchaſed by the Duke of Marlborough, for 3000 l. and afterwards preſented to Mrs Croſs, for the uſe of herſelf and children!

All the Members of the Etat Noble of Brabant; the Archbiſhop of Mechlin, as Head of the Clergy; and ſeveral Deputies of the Triers Etat, have retired from Bruſſels, and aſſembled at Breda, where the Duke d'Aremberg, and Vander Noot had expected them; and having conſtituted a regular Aſſembly of the States of the province, voted a REMONSTRANCE, couched in the ſtrongeſt terms, to the Emperor, in which they demand as a right, (not entreat as a favour,) the revocation of his late obnoxious edicts, and the reſtoration of their ancient conſtitutional privileges; and threatening, in caſe of refuſal, "An appeal to *God* and their *ſwords*." This Remonſtrance, which may be conſidered as a declaration of war, was yeſterday ſe'ennight tranſmitted to Vienna. Should the Emperor perſiſt, the conſequences muſt be dreadful!

We can aſſure our readers from unqueſtionable authority, that an entire Revolution has by this time taken place in the Auſtrian Netherlands. This event has been long expected, and the cruel and unprovoked murder of a Burgher, at Malines, by one of the Princes of Anhalt, has contributed not a little to haſten its being brought about.

By letters received yeſterday from France, we are poſitively informed of an inſurrection in the Iſland of Corſica. Several houſes have been burned in the town of Baſtia, and rewards offered for the head of the Chief Magiſtrate, and fifteen other principal perſons belonging to the Superior Council. The Commandant has ſhut up the Citadel, after having ſecured ſome of the moſt valuable effects of the inhabitants. A Deputy from the Iſland of Corſica is arrived at Verſailles.

The meaſures taken by the Court of Spain may, for a time, prevent the flame of liberty from breaking into that kingdom; but the torrent cannot be long reſiſted. The Spaniards will think. They will eſtimate the value of liberty by the pains which are taken to keep them from the contemplation of it; and accuſtomed as they have been to hold themſelves ſuperior in manly endowments to the French, they will not long endure that their neighbours ſhould be free while they are ſlaves.

Monday, William Silk, the man who has been advertiſed in all the papers for two months paſt, was brought before Sir Sampſon Wright, charged with having committed divers forgeries on the Bank of England. This examination merely tended to prove the perſon of the priſoner; which being indentified, he was committed for re-examination. He was apprehended at the Queen's Head, in Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place.

We are ſorry to announce, that George Coleman, Eſq; whoſe name will be long remembered in the circles of taſte and literature, lies hopeleſsly ill, at his houſe in Gower-ſtreet, Bedford Square. It was ſaid he was dead; but thoſe in his neighbourhood occaſionally know the contrary, by thoſe reports which wound ſympathy, and humble the pride of human greatneſs.

"From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow,
"And Swift expires a driveller and a ſhow."

Silas Deane, the American Agent, lately died on board a ſhip in the Downs; his corpſe was landed at Deal on Wedneſday laſt.—Silas Deane was one of the moſt remarkable inſtances of the verſatility of fortune, which have occurred perhaps during the preſent century. Being a native and a merchant of Boſton, at an early period of the American war he was ſelected by Congreſs as one of the Repreſentatives of America at the Court of France. During his reſidence in that kingdom he lived in great affluence, and was preſented by Louis XVI. with his pictur- ſet round with brilliants, as a mark of reſpect on account of his integrity and abilities. Having, however, ſoon after been accuſed of embezzling large ſums of money intruſted to his care for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, Mr Deane ſought for an aſylum in this country; where his habits of life, at firſt œconomical and afterwards penurious in the extreme, amply refuted the malevolence of his enemies. So reduced, indeed, has this gentleman, who was ſuppoſed to have embezzled upwards of 100,000 l. ſterling, lately been, that he experienced all the horrors of the moſt abject poverty in the capital of England, and has for theſe few months been almoſt in danger of ſtarving.

A company of Engliſh travellers are, at this time, employed in exploring the iſland of Iceland: letters were received from them laſt week, *via* Copenhagen, from which we learn, that Natural Hiſtory will be enriched with many diſcoveries from their reſearches. One of the gentlemen mentions, that they have been peculiarly fortunate during their tour—Mount Hecla hath opened its awful volcanos, and they have been *gratified* with a moſt *tremendous earthquake!*

The Swediſh Eaſt India Company having declined accepting the convoy which had been offered them by the Regency at Stockholm for their two homeward-bound ſhips, it is probably their intention to diſpoſe of their cargoes to the Britiſh merchants.

The plague continues to make great ravages in Barbary: at Conſtantina, the capital of the province of that name, ſubject to the Dey of Algiers, upwards of thirty die daily. The city of Algiers itſelf is tolerably free from it; but it has extended into many parts of the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

To compenſate for the trifling triumphs of the Auſtrians, the Turks have committed ſuch ravages in Wallachia, as have reduced that fertile province to a deſert. The Hoſpodar himſelf, from diſaffection to the Court of Vienna, has contributed to the deſolation of his country. The merchants and tradeſmen have been plundered, the lands deſpoiled, and the granaries conſumed by fire; ſo that, without foreign aid, a famine muſt fill up the meaſure of their calamities.

The Turks having finiſhed their ravages in Wallachia, and reduced the country to ſuch a ſituation, that it would no longer afford ſubſiſtence for themſelves, were preparing to paſs the Irongate mountains, to commit the like exceſſes in Tranſylvania—unleſs ſtopped by the movements of the Auſtrian Generals.—Theſe circumſtances muſt occaſion the Emperor to lower his tone, if he is ſerious in his wiſhes for peace.

The Count d'Artois reſides at Turin, under the title of the Marquis de Marſin;—his levees are numerouſly attended.

The Archbiſhop of Vienne has reſigned all his church preferments, on account of the abolition of tythes in France. The Abbe de Sauzay is nominated Archbiſhop of Vienne in his room. The King has beſtowed on the late Prelate, the Abbey of Buzy, in the dioceſe of Nantz; ſo that he has now no higher rank than that of an Abbot, in lieu of the Archiepiſcopal dignity.

So general was the apprehenſion at Genoa, that the French commotions would occaſion the loſs of all the money advanced by that city on loans to France, that the Doge and Senate thought it neceſſary to quiet the minds of the people, by publiſhing a Gazette Extraordinary, containing a flattering ſtatement of the affairs of that country.

The public prints are miſtaken when they ſay, that diſturbances have broke out at Heſſe Caſſel, and that the people have attempted to aſſert their rights, and recover them from the Landgrave. The ſcene of theſe diſturbances was not Heſſe Caſſel, but Heſſe Darmſtadt. Theſe two countries belong to different princes, but of the ſame family. There are ſix different branches of the Houſe of Heſſe, and ſcarce any two of them have the ſame political intereſt. The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel is in the intereſt of England, and ſubſidiſed by her. The Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in whoſe territories the diſturbances have happened, is in the intereſt of France, and has a regiment of German infantry in that ſervice, bearing his name, and which is his private property. The other Landgraves of Heſſe Marpurg, Heſſe Homburg, Heſſe Rhinefield, Heſſe Wanfried, are in the Auſtrian, Pruſſian, and Dutch ſervices. Nay, Heſſe Caſſel is divided in its political intereſts; for, though the ſovereign is in alliance with England, it was Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel who commanded the Daniſh army, which, in conſequence of a Britiſh memorial to the Court of Denmark, was recalled from the territories of the king of Sweden, our ally, which this prince of royal Engliſh blood had invaded.

Traſtevene, where the commotions at Rome began, is the diſtrict Trans-Tyberim, the inhabitants of which boaſt, that they are the legitimate ſucceſſors and deſcendants of the ancient Romans, and the inheritors of their ſpirit.

The king of France intends to ſell all his ſtuds kept for hunting, all his hounds, menageries, wardrobe, &c. and preſent the public with the produce.

The ſavings ariſing from the ſuppreſſion of ſalaries now paid to an army of huntſmen, picquers, footmen, grooms, &c. and to the great officers who preſide over them, he means to offer to the public as the foundation of a ſinking fund.

It is, however, the general opinion, that the National Aſſembly will not accept thoſe ſacrifices, or ſuffer them to be made, being determined that their monarch ſhall be as ſplendid in his private as in his public capacity.

No buſineſs done this day at Change.

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 29. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Yeſterday, William Creech, Eſq; in name of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, preſented to the SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, aſſembled in the Library, an elegant new ſilver Mace, decorated with the Royal Enſigns of King James the Sixth, the Founder of the College, and with the arms of the City and Univerſity beautifully enchaſed, and having the following inſcription engraved on one of the compartments under the Crown:—

NOVA HAC
CLAVA ARGENTEA
ACADEMIAM SUAM DONAVIT
SENATUS EDINBURGENSIS:
CONSULE THO. ELDER,
PRÆTORE ACADEMICO
GUL. CREECH.
A. D. 1789.

The thanks of the SENATUS were voted to their Honourable Patrons for this mark of their favour, and to Mr Creech in particular, for his polite attention to the College on this and other occaſions.

We hope, that this will be the prelude to the laying the foundation-ſtone of a new edifice for the College, upon the much-admired deſign of Mr Robert Adam, which we are happy to be informed, the Magiſtrates, to their honour, have much at heart, and to promote which all ranks of perſons ſeem eager to contribute.

The Incorporations of Mary's Chapel have unanimouſly voted their thanks to William Creech, Eſq; one of the preſent magiſtrates, for his unremitting zeal and activity in the duties of his office, and for his great exertions in bringing to puniſhment thoſe that have been guilty of crimes, which has had the happieſt effects, in protecting the perſons and properties of the inhabitants from the attacks of unprincipled depredators.

On Monday was married here, Mr John Johnſon, attorney in Hull, to Mrs Macdowal, widow of the late Mr Macdowal of Canon-Mills, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

Lady Eliſabeth Douglas was ſafely delivered of a daughter on Sunday ſe'ennight.

On Friday died at Leith, Miſs Lydia Thomſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Ezra Thomſon, merchant there.

On Friday died, at Long Niddry, Mr Peter Lourie, ſhipmaſter in Leith.

On Saturday laſt, died at Kelſo, in an advanced age, Mr John Stuart, ſurgeon.

A few days ago arrived in town his Excellency Baron Van Reder. His Excellency is upon a tour thro' Scotland, which we are happy to ſee is the ton of the times. This city has been very full of ſtrangers from England, and other parts, who all ſeem highly pleaſed with the ſituation, proſpects, and improvements of the capital of the north.

On Wedneſday, the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, arrived in town from Fife.

On Sunday, arrived at Leith, from America, laſt from London, part of the 42d regiment, or Royal Highlanders. This gallant corps has ſerved during the whole of the troubles in that quarter.

Thurſday night, the Bowmen of the Border celebrated the anniverſary of their inſtitution by a ball and ſupper, in the Aſſembly Room, Kelſo; at which a very numerous and genteel company attended.

Mr David Brown preacher, from the preſbytery of Kirkaldy, was, on the 24th ult. ordained miniſter of the pariſh of Crailing, in the preſbytery of Jedburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Robert Deans.

Lord Camelford, who returned lately from the Continent, has been pleaſed to appoint the Reverend Robert Wyat, A. M. late miniſter of the pariſh of Skene, in the Preſbytery of Aberdeen, to be his Lordſhip's domeſtic Chaplain.

This day, arrived ſafe at Leith, the Generous Friends, Donaldſon, from Hull.

We hear, that the new regulations for the hackney coaches and chairs are now ready for printing, and will be read in Council on Wedneſday next.

Thurſday night, David Watt, who received fifty laſhes on Wedneſday, for repeated acts of theft, and returning from baniſhment, as mentioned in our laſt, was detected ſtealing a maid ſervant's pair of ſhoes, two hoſtler's night-caps, and a parcel of empty bottles, from a ſtabler's houſe in the Graſs Market. Watt, in conſequence, was immediately committed to the City Guard. He was examined yeſterday before the ſitting Magiſtrate, when he confeſſed having ſtole the articles found upon him, but denied ſeveral others which the landlord of the houſe ſaid were abſtracted. He was ſentenced to be whipt on the platform at the weſt end of the tolbooth, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, and to receive an hundred laſhes; with certification, that if he is afterwards found within this city or liberties, he ſhall be impriſoned twelve months within the tolbooth of Edinburgh, whipt twice during that period, and again baniſhed.

Yeſterday, Alexander Ballantyne and Charles Gilles, two vagrant young fellows, were committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Magiſtrates, on ſuſpicion of committing a robbery early on the morning of Saturday he 26th of laſt month, by taking from a gentleman a watch near the head of the Canongate, as mentioned in our paper of that day.

The night before laſt, ſeveral ſtables were broke into in the New Town, and a variety of different articles carried off.

It is very remarkable, that in the late Circuits through the Whole of Scotland, not a ſingle perſon has been condemned to be executed. The great number of penal laws have been remarked by foreigners as diſgraceful to the Britiſh conſtitution, and the frequent executions, in place of leſſening crimes, have been found to anſwer no other purpoſe, than ſtill more to harden the abandoned *. It is with pleaſure we obſerve, that a milder ſyſtem now prevails in the adminiſtration of the laws, both in England and Scotland. Of late very few perſons have been executed, except thoſe condemned for murder and forgery, (which are never pardoned), and for repeated crimes, attended with circumſtances of aggravation. The great number of capital convicts, who have received the Royal mercy, on condition of being tranſported to Botany Bay, where they may become uſeful members of ſociety, are a proof of the mildneſs of Government. What a difference betwixt this and the preſent ſtate of France, where many innocent perſons have been executed without trial or accuſation!

During the Circuits, four women have been tried for child-murder. We are ſorry to ſee this barbarous crime increaſing—ſome method ſhould be taken to prevent it. Perhaps baniſhing the perpetrators to Botany Bay, in place of from Scotland only, as is the preſent practice, might be attended with good effects.

Wedneſday, Malcolm M'Intyre was whipped thro' the ſtreets of Glaſgow, for returning from baniſhment. So little effect had his puniſhment upon him, that, on the ſame night, he went into ſeveral ſhops under pretence of purchaſing ſilk napkins, ſome of which he found means to ſecret, but being obſerved by one ſhopkeeper, he traced him to a houſe in the Bridgegate, where he was taken, and ſix napkins found in his pocket.

Abercrombie and Campbell, ſuſpected of robbing a milliner's ſhop in Kelſo, were both taken in bed, Thurſday ſe'ennight in the afternoon, in the houſe of Jean Gordon at Horncliff, with the goods in bed beſide them. Abercrombie made his eſcape by jumping a window, but Campbell was brought to Kelſo on Friday, and after an examination before the Juſtices of the Peace, was committed to Jedburgh jail. The goods were all recovered.

We hear from Polmount, that as John Anderſon, overſeer of the coal-works at Brighton, was coming out of one of the coal-pits in a bucket, the rope broke, and he unfortunately fell to the bottom. He was ſo much bruiſed with the fall, that he only lived a ſhort time after.

Yeſterday ſe'ennight, in the pariſh of Beith, Ayrſhire, while a man was hewing coals, the roof ſuddenly gave way, and fell upon him.—He was taken out alive, but died in a few hours after.

A gentleman in Glaſgow planted, in a garden at the foot of Havannah-ſtreet, a ſingle potatoe plant, which, to his great ſurpriſe, upon examining it ſome days ago, has produced one hundred and ninety large and fine potatoes.

A ſmall field near Bonnington, in the neighbourhood of this city was ſown laſt October with nine pecks of wheat broadcaſt. It was reaped about three weeks ago, and produced eleven bolls and three firlots, which was ſold for ſeed at twenty-five ſhillings per boll. The field is only about three quarters of an acre, and the ground in ſo good heart, that it has been ſown again with wheat, without being manured.

* The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has juſt aboliſhed the puniſhment of death throughout his dominions.

By a letter received lately from a gentleman who is now on his travels, we are informed, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany ſeems to have outſtripped even the Emperor himſelf in point of Church-reformation, as by a late edict from that Prince, addreſſed to the Biſhops and Clergy of Tuſcany, the ſuperfluous ornaments, as coſtly as they are uſeleſs, muſt be laid aſide; all images, *ex votos*, and other reliques and ſtatues, which only ſerve to keep up and entertain a ſpirit of ſuperſtition, are to be removed; the altars ſhall be plain, and unadorned with images, except a crucifix, a Virgin Mary, and a tutelary Saint of the Church. It is nevertheleſs recommended to the Clergy, by proper admonition, to guard the faithful from paying thoſe images any ſuperſtitious worſhip, but to conſider thoſe repreſentations as calculated only to fix in their minds the recollection of the Chriſtian myſteries. Every word of the maſs, too often muttered over by the prieſt in the moſt indecent and irreligious precipitation, ſhall henceforth be ſpoken ſlowly, and with an audible voice.——But what is moſt remarkable, eſpecially in the country where ſuch Anti-Roman proclamation is to be enforced, is, that the Goſpel ordered for the day ſhall be read in the vulgar tongue, and commented upon by the officiating clergyman, in a ſimple, clear diſcourſe, adapted to the meaneſt capacities. Sermons will be preached as uſual, always as much as poſſible, upon moral topics, and ſeldom or never on myſtic ſubjects; as to the orations delivered in praiſe of the ſaints, they are ſtrictly forbidden, as ſerving only to a futile diſplay of eloquence, rarely productive of any good, but, on the contrary, often tending to inſpire a kind of idolatrous veneration for the ſaint thus exalted by the panegyriſt.

PERTH, *Sept.* 28.

The jury in the trial of William Malcolm returned their verdict this morning, in one voice, finding the pannel guilty of the firſt act of theft charged againſt him; and he is ſentenced to be whipped through the ſtreets of Perth on Friday the 9th of October, and to be tranſported beyond ſeas for fourteen years, and to ſervice for ſeven years.—This concludes the autumn Northern Circuit.

KINGHORN, *October* 1. 1789.

Yeſterday came on the annual election of Magiſtrates for this burgh, when

ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; Provoſt, and
Meſſ. James Pedeu, } Bailies.
David Bruce, }

were continued, by a great majority.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Thurſday,	*Oct.* 1. 8 P. M.	——	47	28.50
Friday,	—— 2. 8 A. M.	——	46	28.57
	8 P. M.	——	47	28.60
Saturday,	—— 3. 8 A. M.	——	48	28.70

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 15. James and David, Mudie, from Peterſburgh for Dundee, with flax.
Pallas, Rattray, from Memel for Aberdeen, timber.
16. Endeavour, Gullen, from Havre de Grace for Memel.
Olive Branch, Izett, from Sunderland for Copenhagen.
Peace and Plenty, Steele, from Grangemouth for Stockholm, with hay.
Elizabeth, Syme, from Borrowſtounneſs for Peterſburgh.
Neptune, Gouldie, from Oban for Memel, in ballaſt.
Betty and Mally, Blair, from Dantzick for Londonderry.
17. Satisfaction, Chriſtie, from ditto for Montroſe, ſundries.
Peggy, Cannan, from Stettin for London, with ſtaves.
Farmer, Stewart, from Peterſburgh for Cork, with iron.
Friendſhip, Thomſon, from ditto for Dublin, with ditto.
Hope, Patrick, from ditto for Dundee, with flax.
Fame, Maxwell, from ditto for Greenock, with hemp.
19. Delight, Hutchinſon, from Riga for Rotterdam.
Eleanora, Jamieſon, from Peterſburgh for Glaſgow, hemp.
Fly, Willox, from Stockholm for Liverpool, with iron.
Induſtry, Dewar, from Memel for Anſtruther, timber.
Jean and Mary, Watſon, from ditto for Alloa, ditto.

P. S. By advice from Gottenburgh, dated the 12th inſtant, we are ſorry to learn, that the Brigantine Siſters of Leith, Captain Daniel Kitchen, on his paſſage for St Peterſburgh, ſprung a leak at ſea, and drove aſhore nigh Gottenburgh. The veſſel is ſunk, and what of the goods has been ſaved, is entirely damaged. Laſt night we had a freſh gale of wind from the S. E. and this morning it increaſed to an entire ſtorm. The brigantine Maxwell of Kirkcudbright, Captain J. Kennedy, from Stockholm to Gottenburgh, with a cargo of tar, was drove out of this roadſted, and either parted or cut her cables. She has put to ſea without either cables or anchors, but we are in hopes of her reaching Gottenburgh in ſafety, the wind being fair, and the gale rather abated. The Anne of ——, from St Petersburgh, for Dunbar, has loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit, which will oblige her to go to Copenhagen for refitting.

N. B. There are about 20 ſail of veſſels arrived this afternoon, but the Captains are not able to get aſhore on account of the roughneſs of the weather.

ELSINORE, Sept. 19. 1789.

Wind South. WOOD & HOWDEN.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs,

Sept. 15. Hamilton of Saltcoats, Small, from Memel, for Drowad, wood.
Ann of Whitby, Burn, from St Peterſburgh, for Dublin, hemp and iron.
Mary of Leith, Sharp, from Stornaway, for Hull, kelp.
Jean of and for Leith, Barr, from Lewes, ditto.
Lady Ann of Annan, Logan, from Whitehaven, for Hull, ſlates.
Two Friends of Borrowſtounneſs, Thomſon, from ditto, for Carron, iron ore.
Nancy of Irvine, Brown, from Riga, for Dublin, wood.
Seaton of Workington, Kerr, from Memel, for Kirkcudbright, ditto.
Friendſhip of Leith, Millar, from Inverneſs, for Sky, ſpirits and wine.
Martha of Limekills, Hutchiſon, from Peter's Port, for Leith, kelp.
Fame of Campbeltown, Colvill, from Gottenburgh, for Liverpool, iron and dales.
John and Betty of Maryport, ——, from St Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, hemp, &c.
Eaton of and for Liverpool, ——, from Dantzick, wood.

Remains in ſaid Harbour,

Jean of and for Perth, Friſken, from Eaſdale, ſlates.

Sailed from Kirkwall,

18. —— of Leith, Duncan, from Shetland, for Caithneſs.

In Linga Sound, Stronſay,

London Packet of London, Neilage, from St Peterſburgh, and Dido of Harrington, ——, from Gottenburgh.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Sept. 26. Stirling, Graham, from London, goods.
30. Alice, Barclay, from Lynn for ditto, apples.
Robert, Brown, from Leith for ditto, ſundries.
Oct. 1. Eliza, Scotland, from Perth for ditto, malt.
Margaret, Thomſon, from Stockholm, deals and iron.
Brothers, Simpſon, from Eymouth, oats.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Oct. 1. Hector, Hutton, from Feverſham, fruit.
Danby, Holland, from Yarmouth, wheat.
Royal Eſcape, Davies, from Briſtol, clay.
Neptune, Stewart, from North Uiſt, kelp.
3. Livingſton, Mackie, from St David's, coals.
Two Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Diana, Campbell, for London, with goods.
Friends Increaſe, Jemmet, for Feverſham, ballaſt.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh 24th Sept.* 1789.

BY an act of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 29. Geo. III. cap. 68. entitled, "An act for repealing the duties on tobacco and ſnuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof;" it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That from and after the 10th of October 1789, all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall three days, at the leaſt, before he, ſhe, or they, ſhall begin to manufacture or ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, make true and particular entry in writing of all houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, by him, her, or them, reſpectively intended to be made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, at the Office of Exciſe, within the compaſs or limits whereof ſuch reſpective houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, reſpectively, ſhall be ſituate, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds for every houſe, warehouſe, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which he, ſhe, or they, ſhall make uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, without having made ſuch entry thereof as aforeſaid, together with the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively, which ſhall at any time be found therein, and alſo all the caſks, veſſels, and packages, whatſoever, containing the ſame; and all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff, caſks, veſſels, and packages, ſhall, and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe: That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall cauſe to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the outer door, or in the front, or on ſome conſpicuous part of each and every houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, reſpectively, made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, the words, *Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco, or Snuff, or Manufacturer of or Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco or Snuff*, as the caſe may require, on pain of forfeiting for every ſuch houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which ſhall be ſo made uſe of by any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, dealer or dealers, without having the ſaid words painted or written as is hereby directed, the ſum of Fifty Pounds: That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, other than ſuch as ſhall have duly made entry at the proper Office of Exciſe, of each and every houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, reſpectively, made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, or one of them, ſhall paint or write, or cauſe to be painted or written, over the outer door, or in the front, or on any part of any houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, to him, her, or them, belonging, the ſaid words, or any of them, all and every ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively offending therein, ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, and ſhall alſo be ſubject to the ſeveral penalties and forfeitures to which perſons manufacturing of, or dealing in, tobacco and ſnuff, or either of them, without entry, are ſubjected to by virtue of this act: That no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief office of Exciſe in London, any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, in any place or places whatſoever, other than and except cities and the ſuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alſo except ſuch place and places reſpectively as ſhall be more than five miles diſtant from any part of the ſea-coaſt of Great Britain, unleſs ſuch place or places ſhall be a [illegible] thereof, or a market town within three miles of ſome port into which tobacco may be imported under this act, and in which the manufacture of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be carried on at the time of paſſing this act; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in London, any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, in any place or places whatſoever other than and except cities and the ſuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alſo except ſuch place or places reſpectively as ſhall be more than five miles diſtant from any part of the ſea-coaſt of Great Britain, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall ſeverally, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds: That no manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff, duly licenſed according to the directions of this act, ſhall incur or be liable to the ſaid penalty of Fifty Pounds, for or by reaſon of his, her, or their manufacturing or cauſing or procuring to be manufactured any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, at any tobacco or ſnuff manufactory, whereof due entry ſhall be made at the Office of Exciſe, according to the directions of this act, and which ſhall have been uſed as a tobacco or ſnuff manufactory reſpectively, at any time on or before the 5th July 1789; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding: That all and every manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall, three days at leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to manufacture any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, make true and particular entry in writing, at the Office of Exciſe within the compaſs or limits whereof he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe any mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, of each and every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing in or about the manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Fifty Pounds for every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff."

By this act, it is alſo enacted, "That all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, take out ſuch licenſe or licenſes herein after mentioned, as the caſe may require, authoriſing ſuch perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, as the caſe may require, which licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be granted in manner herein after mentioned; (that is to ſay) in caſe any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, the ſame ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe in *Scotland* for the time being; or if any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, in any part of *Scotland*, out of the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, then the ſame ſhall be granted under the reſpective hands and ſeals of the Collectors and Supervifors of Exciſe in Scotland, within their reſpective collections and diſtricts; and ſuch reſpective Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or two or more of them reſpectively, and alſo all ſuch Collectors and Supervifors, are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to grant ſuch licenſes to the perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, or the perſon or perſons applying for the ſame, firſt paying the ſeveral ſums of money herein after mentioned; that is to ſay,

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each ſuch licenſe, which ſhall be granted *previous* to the 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, until the ſaid 10th day of November 1790;

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each and every ſuch licenſe, which ſhall be granted *after* the ſaid 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco or ſnuff-work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture, according to the directions of this act, within the year, ending the 10th day of October, previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licenſe, ſhall not have exceeded the quantity of 20,000 libs. weight;

Three Pounds, if exceeding 20,000 libs and not exceeding 30,000 libs. weight;

Four Pounds, if exceeding 30,000 libs and not exceeding 40,000 libs. weight;

Five Pounds, if exceeding 40,000 libs and not exceeding 50,000 libs. weight;

Six Pounds, if exceeding 50,000 libs. and not exceeding 60,000 libs. weight;

Seven Pounds, if exceeding 60,000 libs. and not exceeding 70,000 libs. weight;

Eight Pounds, if exceeding 70,000 libs. and not exceeding 80,000 libs. weight;

Nine Pounds, if exceeding 80,000 libs. and not exceeding 90,000 libs. weight;

Ten Pounds, if exceeding 90,000 libs. and not exceeding 100,000 libs. weight;

Twelve Pounds, if exceeding 100,000 libs. and not exceeding 120,000 libs. weight;

Fifteen Pounds, if exceeding 120,000 libs. and not exceeding 150,000 libs. weight;

Twenty Pounds, if exceeding 150,000 libs. weight.

The ſum of Five Shillings for each ſuch licenſe to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco and ſnuff within the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; and the ſum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for each ſuch licenſe to authoriſe the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be granted to deal in tobacco and ſnuff in any other part of *Great Britain*, out of the ſaid reſpective limits: That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money by this act directed to be paid for ſuch licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be paid for ſuch reſpective licenſes to ſuch perſons as are herein after in that behalf reſpectively mentioned (that is to ſay) ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licenſes which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff within the limits of the city of Edinburgh, ſhall be paid at the chief Office of Exciſe at Edinburgh; and ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licenſes reſpectively which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, in any part of Great Britain out of the ſaid reſpective limits, ſhall be paid to the reſpective Collectors of Exciſe granting ſuch reſpective licenſes: That no perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out any ſuch licenſe as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall take out a freſh licenſe, in the manner herein before directed, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out ſuch former licenſe, and ſo in like manner from year to year; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, without firſt taking out a licenſe, and renewing the ſame yearly, as herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall deal in tobacco or ſnuff, without firſt taking out a licenſe, and renewing the ſame yearly, as is herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds. Provided always, That no perſon or perſons to whom any licenſe ſhall be granted, according to the directions of this act, to authoriſe him, her, or them to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, ſhall be obliged to take out any licenſe to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco or ſnuff, or either of them; ſo that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall not, at any time, ſell any tobacco in a leſs quantity than four pounds weight, or ſnuff in a leſs quantity than two pounds weight, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided alſo, That perſons manufacturing tobacco or ſnuff, or dealing in tobacco or ſnuff, in partnerſhip, and in one houſe or ſhop only, ſhall not be obliged to take out more than one licenſe in any one year for manufacturing tobacco and ſnuff, or for dealing in tobacco and ſnuff; and that no one licenſe which ſhall be granted by virtue of this act, ſhall authoriſe or empower any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco or ſnuff, in any other houſe, warehouſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place than ſuch houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, or other places, whereof entry in writing ſhall be made at the Office of Exciſe, in the names of ſuch perſon or perſons, according to the directions of this act, at the time of granting ſuch licenſe."

By the ſaid act it is further enacted and declared, "That all thumb-cut, black leaf lug, and twiſt, or pig tail tobacco, ſhall be deemed and taken to be roll tobacco: That all tobacco ſmalls ſifted from ſhort cut tobacco, and ſtag tobacco, and all returns of Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be returns of tobacco: That all ſand ſifted from tobacco ſmalls ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſand: That all tobacco ſtalks flattened and cut into wt is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Spaniſh: That all tobacco ſtalks ſtripped or taken from the leaf, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks; and that all tobacco ſtalks prepared, or laid down for being manufactured into tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, within the meaning of that act; and alſo, That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall manufacture tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, or who ſhall manufacture or flatten any tobacco ſtalks, or cut any tobacco ſtalks into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco: That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall grind or manufacture any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff: That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, returns of tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks flattened, or any tobacco ſtalks cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in ſnuff, within the meaning of this act."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have thought proper to direct this public notice to be given, of the ſeveral foregoing clauſes of the Tobacco Act, that all perſons concerned may duly attend to and comply with the ſame, and thereby avoid thoſe PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will certainly enſue from their neglect or refuſal.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, ADAM PEARSON, } Secretaries.

A HOUSE IN MILNE'S SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday 9th November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the two uppermoſt ſtoreys of the eaſt end of the back land of Milne's Square, conſiſting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and ſeveral cloſets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement. The houſe is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge Street, and is exceedingly well-aired and lighted. It is inſured in the Friendly Inſurance upon the old plan, at 2400 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

Apply to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

ALL and Whole the Lands of POTTERHILL, and tiends thereof, which are proper parts and portions of the lands of Thornlee-Blair, *alias* Thornlee-Walace, lying in the pariſh of Paiſley, and ſhire of Renfrew.

This farm conſiſts of 55 acres of ground, lying within three quarters of a mile of Paiſley, on the road to Nielſton. Five acres are covered with thriving trees planted twenty years ago.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Clayton, plaiſterer, Leith Wynd, Edinburgh, the proprietor; or to Thomas Graham, writers in Glaſgow, who will ſhow the title-deeds.

A PRINTFIELD FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, in Robert Provan's, vintner, Glaſgow, on Thurſday the 29th of October current, between one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and HOUSES in the Village of Pollockſhaws, known by the name of *The Pollockſhaws Printfield*.

The lands meaſure 25 acres 2 roods, of which a conſiderable part of which has been levelled and formed for bleaching and other purpoſes of the trade, and the grounds are interſected with canals and rivulets, which, in all ſeaſons, are abundantly ſupplied from excellent ſprings, and from the water of Cart.

Upon the lands there is a complete ſet of houſes. Beſides a very convenient lodging, there is a printing ſhop and ſtove of two ſtoreys, covered with ſlate, 90 feet long and 18 feet wide; another of the ſame heighth of hewn ſtone work, covered alſo with ſlate, 110 feet by 18, having the upper flat repaired, and laid out for a dwelling-houſe; a copper houſe, 50 feet by 20; a boiling houſe of the ſame dimenſions, in which there is a ſet of horſe machinery, and a callendar; a drying ſhade, 60 feet by 20, and a range of houſes at the end of it, 120 feet by 18.

There are alſo a great number of other buildings upon the lands, particularly a tenement adjoining to the above range, of two ſtoreys, with a ſlate roof, 24 feet ſquare, within the walls, and another immediately behind it, of 55 feet by 22, conſiſting of one ſtorey, with good garrets fitted up for a dwelling-houſe.

The fixed machinery, which is in high order, and great part of it almoſt new, conſiſts of one wheel, two pumps, four pair of waſh ſtocks, and a poliſhing machine for copper-plates, all which are driven by water; and there is alſo a ſet of horſe machinery, which move other two pair of waſh ſtocks.

The buildings and machinery are in a ſubſtantial good condition, and the whole premiſſes are exceedingly well adapted for carrying on an extenſive trade.

The lands hold of Sir John Maxwell, for payment of a feu-duty of between ſixteen and ſeventeen pounds, but the late proprietor ſubfeued ſuch a proportion of them at the rate of eight pounds per acre, as produces a ſufficiency for the ſuperior's feu-duty.

Perſons who intend to purchaſe, are deſired to apply to Walter Ewing merchant in Glaſgow, or to James Mathie writer, who will ſhow the writs and conditions of a ſale, and give ſuch information as may be wanted; and a copy of the conditions of ſale may alſo be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet.

A. ALLISON Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDS IN STRATHMORE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Macintoſh, in Milnehaugh of Alyth, on Tueſday the 6th day of October 1789, between one and two afternoon,

The Lands of WEST POTENTO, with the houſes and pertinents thereof, lying within the village and pariſh of Meigle, and county of Perth. The ſubject conſiſts of about 29 acres arable, the greateſt part whereof is land of an exceeding fine quality, and in the beſt condition. Upon the premiſſes, there is a neat modern manſion-houſe, of four rooms and other apartments, lately built, with kitchen, brew-houſe, and other convenient offices, and a good garden. The free rent (after deduction of public burdens, and putting a moderate value on the houſe and garden) will amount to about 42 l. and the local advantages of it are well known to thoſe acquainted with its ſituation. Among others, it may be noticed, that the village of Meigle, ſituate in a populous and thriving country, is riſing in conſequence, and a great part of the ſubject under ſale might either be let or feued out in parcels, for building on to good account. There is a weekly market, and two annual fairs in the village. The purchaſer may have acceſs to the houſe and garden immediately after the ſale; and the leaſe on the reſt expires at Whitſunday next as to the graſs, and as to the arable land at the ſeparation of the crop 1790 from the ground.

Any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply to Mr Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, with whom an inventory of the title-deeds is lodged. And the writs themſelves, with the conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Mitchell, factor to the Earl of Airly, at Craig.

Thomas Smyth, ſervant to the Rev. Dr Playfair, at Meigle, will ſhow the grounds.

LANDS & FISHINGS IN FORFARSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of November 1789, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE Lands of GRANGE of MONIFIETH, with the Tiends thereof, and Salmon Fiſhings upon the Frith of Tay, lying in the pariſh of Moniſieth, and county of Forfar.

The preſent rent of the eſtate, including the lands in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, is	L. 553 10 0
From which deduce the public burdens,	57 4 8
There remains of free rent	L. 496 5 4

The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at 908 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The rent of one of the poſſeſſions ſet in tack augments 18 l. in three years. The farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion is moderately valued, and would give a higher rent if let in tack.

This eſtate lies in a populous manufacturing county, four miles eaſt from Dundee, bounded by the Frith of Tay on the ſouth, where veſſels with coal and lime are in uſe to be unloaded. There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a delightful view of the Frith of Tay and coaſt of Fife. Alſo a complete Court of Offices, lately finiſhed. The farm ſteadings are in excellent condition. Beſides thriving hedge rows there are thirteen acres entirely occupied with planting, which is in a very thriving ſtate, and neither the land nor trees are valued. The eſtate is capable of great improvement, as there are conſiderable manufactories and water-falls upon it.

The title-deeds, plan of the eſtate, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Keay, writer in Edinburgh,

To whom, or the proprietor at Grange, application may be made for further particulars, or for purchaſing by private bargain before the roup,

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF EBENEZER M'GEORGE of Cocklick.

THE truſtees for Mr Macgeorge having found it neceſſary to convene his Creditors, in a proceſs of multiplipoinding and exoneration before the Court of Seſſion, which depends before Lord Henderland, Ordinary, hereby give notice, that upon the 8th day of Auguſt laſt, his Lordſhip pronounced the following interlocutor: "Ordains the whole Creditors to produce their reſpective intereſts in the Clerks hands, betwixt and the 12th day of November next, and appoints intimation hereof to be made by the minute book, and likewiſe by advertiſement in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, Caledonian Mercury, and Dumfries Journal three times ſucceſſively, in order that the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned." In obedience to which this intimation is accordingly given.

M. M. BRUCE Clk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THOSE to whom the late SIR JOHN MITCHEL of Weſtſhore, Bart. ſtood indebted, are requeſted to lodge notes of their debts, and grounds thereof, with Francis and John Anderſons, writers to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Meſſ. Thomas Boet and Arthur Nicolſon, jun. at Lerwick in Shetland, betwixt and the term of Martinmas next, when the price of Sir John's eſtates become payable, and the debts are meant to be paid off.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of JOHN CROLL, late farmer and victual-dealer, ſome time at Mains of Glenbervie, thereafter at Lillyſtatt, held at Stonchaven upon the 25th September laſt, John Low, writer there, was unanimouſly choſen interim factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid John Croll. The Creditors appointed a general meeting to be held in the houſe of William Cream vintner in Laurencekirk, on Thurſday the 5th day of November next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to chuſe a truſtee or truſtees on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtates. And, upon application by the ſaid factor to the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Kincardineſhire, he appointed Thurſday the 8th day of October current, and Thurſday in each of the three following weeks, for examining the ſaid John Croll, and others acquainted with his buſineſs. Of all which intimation is hereby given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN LAURIE, Farmer, at Wallyford, near Muſſelburgh.

THE truſtees on John Laurie's eſtate requeſt a meeting of his Creditors, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th October, at twelve o'clock, upon particular buſineſs. Mr Laurie's creditors will pleaſe lodge with Alexander Pitcairn, merchant, Edinburgh, at or before the above meeting, their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon; and as many of them have not yet ſigned the deed of acceſſion, it is intreated that the creditors would come forward, as no diviſion of the funds can take place, until all this be complied with.

All who are indebted to John Laurie, will pay ſame to Mr Pitcairn, the factor, on or before 1ſt November, otherwiſe proſecutions will be raiſed againſt them.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF KENNETPANS DISTILLERY,

BY ADJOURNMENT,

Upſet Price L. 5000 Sterling.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th day of October 1789, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE DISTILLERY of KENNETPANS, including the Diſtillery Utenſils, with the Dwelling-houſe, Office, Malting, and whole other Buildings and Grounds connected therewith.

The ſituation of this diſtillery is truly eligible, being on the banks of the river Forth, with the advantage of a commodious harbour cloſe adjoining. The work and offices are all in excellent order, and there are on the premiſſes a complete ſteam engine, with two other mills for grinding grain. There is likewiſe abundance of coal, wood, lime-ſtone, and free-ſtone, in the neighbourhood, which, with many other local advantages, render the whole a moſt deſirable purchaſe.

If the Diſtillery ſhall not be ſold on the day above mentioned, there will be expoſed to ſale, at Kennetpans, on Wedneſday the 21ſt October 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The whole COPPERS, STILLS, WORMS, and other UTENSILS (ſome fixtures excepted) belonging to the above diſtillery of Kennetpans.—Catalogues will be had ten days preceding the day of ſale, by applying to

Mr David Sandeman, merchant, London,
Alexander Colville, auctioneer, Edinburgh.

The articles themſelves may be ſeen previous to the ſale by applying to Mr John Stein at Kennetpans; and for further particulars, apply to James Craig, merchant in Edinburgh; or to Robert Boſwell, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Seſſion, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, conſiſting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanriehaugh, Dronamyre, and Gallowhillock. Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the moſt populous & fruitful part of the country. Limeſtone may be had for improvement at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven miles, and the conveniency of excellent poſt roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montroſe, a good ſea-port, renders the conveyance of every article eaſy.

The yearly groſs rent payable at preſent for the above lands, as proven in the proceſs for a warrant to ſell, is L. 140 43 6 10-12ths.

From which deduct Miniſters ſtipends, School-maſters ſalaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under 10 0 0

L. 130 13 6 10-12ths.

But the leaſes on all the farms are now expired, and a very conſiderable riſe of rent will be got on new leaſes, particularly for Pitnamoon and Stanriehaugh. On the farm of Pitnamoon there is a barley mill and a lint miln, both well frequented, and the lands conſiſt in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of paſture, and upwards of 100 acres of muir, and on the moſt moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 200 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 390 l. 5 s. Scots.

The tiends of the lands of Gallowhillick, which lie in the pariſh of Marykirk, are valued by an old decreet, and are wholly exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend. The tiends of the lands in the pariſh of Fordoun are alſo valued, and are within about 7 l. Sterling yearly of being exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the ſignet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montroſe.

Robert Turner, ground officer at Pheſdo, will ſhow the lands.

ROUP OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, on Friday the 30th day of October current, within the houſe of Peter Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BREDA, lying in the pariſh of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, conſiſting of 540 acres of arable, and about 1000 of hill and paſture ground, and which, if all ſet, will yield about 330 l. of rent. This eſtate is delightfully ſituated on the river Don, has above 80 acres of haugh ground, and 290 acres of thriving wood.—The ſoil is ſtrong and early, and great part of the arable land is incloſed. As it lies on the great ſouth road, by Cairnomount, from Huntley.—It is well adapted either for a farmer or a grazier. There is a good manſion-houſe, office-houſes, and garden: abundance of ſalmon and other fiſh are found in the Don, and game in the hills; and there are wild deer in the woods. The valued rent is 515 l. Scots, and the proprietor has a vote for a member of Parliament.

Alſo the Lands of TILLYMORGAN, lying in the pariſh of Culſamon, and county foreſaid; the free rent of which, after all deductions, is about 180 l. Sterling. They conſiſt of about 640 acres of arable ground, an equal quantity of hill and paſture, and have plenty of moſs and ſheep paſture. The valued rent is 300 l. Scots, holden of the Crown.

Further information, as to theſe eſtates, will be had by applying to John Ramſay, Eſq; of Barra, Alexander Duthie, Eſq; of Ruthrieſton, or Mr Carnegie, town-clerk of Aberdeen; and Hugh Hutcheon, advocate there, will ſhow the writs, plans, rentals, and articles of roup.

A conſiderable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands for ſome years.

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